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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,182	12/07/2004	Hajime Mackawa	MAT-8637US	4367
23122	7590	12/15/2009		
RATNERPRESTIA			EXAMINER	
P.O. BOX 980			GORTAYO, DANGELINO N	
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			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2168	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/15/2009	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/517,182

**Applicant(s)**

MAEKAWA ET AL.

**Examiner**

DANGELINO N. GORTAYO

**Art Unit**

2168

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 July 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 12-18 and 21-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 12-18 and 21-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS-08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/18/09 6/10/09

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

1. In the amendment filed on 7/27/2009, claims 12, 14, 16 and 21-24 have been amended. Claims 19-20 have been cancelled. Claims 25-27 have been added. The currently pending claims considered below are Claims 12-18 and 21-27.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. Initialed and dated copies of Applicant's IDS form 1449, filed 5/18/2009 and 6/10/2009 are attached to the instant Office action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 12-18 and 21-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Wang (US Patent 7,349,967 B2, cited in the IDS filed 9/16/2008) in view of Yi (US Patent 6,813,715 B2)

**As per claim 12, Wang** teaches "An electronic device configured to be used with an access device and a server device having operation screen information," (see Abstract)

"comprising: an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest;" (column 9 lines 40-67, column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 60, column 20 line 23 – column 21 line 28, column 22 lines 21-51, wherein devices contain an IP address that can be updated after a collision detection or a reset of the device, automatically updating the address stored in a server directory for the device)

"an operation screen information storage part which stores operation screen information that is information to configure a screen for operating one of the electronic device and another electronic device;" (column 34 lines 42-50, column 45 line 57 – column 46 line 15, wherein a gateway device connected to a manufacturer server and a remote user interface device can generate a GUI to control and operate electronic devices in a home network)

"an operation information transmission part which transmits the operation information at a request of the access device" (column 45 line 57 - column 46 line 15, column 46 lines 36-43, wherein the GUI generated by a gateway device is sent to an accessing remote device to be displayed to a remote user) "the access device having a server identifier of the server device stored in advance and requesting a locator of the electronic device from the server device using the server identifier" (column 40 line 65 – column 41 line 15, column 46 lines 16-35, wherein the remote device communicates

with a manufacturer server acting as a home portal to determine the address of a gateway in a home network)

“a device operation screen information reception part which accepts device operation information from the access device;” (column 47 lines 14-44, wherein a gateway device in a home network accepts input from a user through the GUI sent to a remote device)

“and a device drive part which operates based on the device operation information that the device operation screen information reception part has accepted,” (column 49 line 14 – column 50 line 14, wherein a gateway device is utilized to control and operate devices in a home network)

“wherein the electronic device access information of the electronic device includes a dynamically changing global Internet protocol (IP) address.” (column 17 line 62 – column 18 line 38, column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 67, column 21 line 57 – column 22 line 52, column 40 line 2-19, column 42 lines 17-64, wherein the dynamic IP address for devices can be utilized and resolved by the home portal in a server to handle device addressing and port forwarding of the dynamic IP address)

Wang does not specifically teach that the server device, responsive to the access device being permitted to access the electronic device, transmitting the electronic device access information of the electronic device such that the operation information is transmitted after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device by the electronic device to the access device while bypassing the server device.

Yi teaches the server device, responsive to the access device being permitted to access the electronic device, transmitting the electronic device access information of the electronic device such that the operation information is transmitted after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device by the electronic device to the access device while bypassing the server device (Figure 6, column 4 lines 11-61, column 5 lines 21-42, column 5 line 60 – column 6 line 14, wherein a home portal server contains an information management database and an authentication server unit that monitors the communication in a home network and sends a remote apparatus information about a home gateway, including an IP identifier, which allows the home gateway and remote apparatus to communicate directly with each other after the address is received, without going through the home portal server).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wang's method of accessing a network of devices through an access device and a server device with Yi's ability for a server to transmit to a remote apparatus utilized by a client information about a home gateway in a home networking system for direct communication between the remote apparatus and the home gateway. This provides the user with the ability to directly access a home device through a remote apparatus, by retrieving the address stored in a server and utilizing the address for direct device access through the home gateway. The motivation for doing so would be to securely provide a remote user with the private IP address of devices in a home network (column 1 lines 22-40).

**As per claim 13, Wang** teaches “a device operation information setting part which stores the device operation information accepted by the device operation information reception part,” (column 49 lines 14-45) “wherein the device drive part operates based on the device operation information stored by the device operation information setting part.” (column 47 lines 22-44, column 48 lines 26-42)

**As per claim 14, Wang** teaches “An information processing method to be used in an electronic device configured to be used with an access device and a server device,” (see Abstract)

“comprising: an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest;” (column 9 lines 40-67, column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 60, column 20 line 23 – column 21 line 28, column 22 lines 21-51, wherein devices contain an IP address that can be updated after a collision detection or a reset of the device, automatically updating the address stored in a server directory for the device)

“an operation information transmission step of transmitting operation information that is information to operation of one of the electronic device, at a request;” (column 45 line 57 - column 46 line 15, column 46 lines 36-43, wherein the GUI generated by a gateway device is sent to an accessing remote device to be displayed to a remote user)

"a server identification storing step of storing a server identifier of the server device, in the access device;" (column 45 lines 44 – column 46 line 44, column 47 lines 23-44, wherein a remote access device communicates with a determined home portal to communicate with a gateway device of the home network)

"a locator requesting step of requesting the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device identified by using the server identifier stored in the access device in advance;" (column 45 lines 43-57, column 46 lines 16-35, column 47 lines 23-44, wherein a remote access devices access transmits requests to a home portal via secure communication)

"the locator requesting step including, verify that the access device is permitted to access the electronic device," (column 52 lines 7-46, wherein a login page is utilized by a gateway device to verify user permission)

"a device operation information reception step of accepting device operation information from the access device;" (column 47 lines 14-44, wherein a gateway device in a home network accepts input from a user through the GUI sent to a remote device)

"and a device drive step of operating based on the device operation information accepted at the device operation information reception step." (column 49 line 14 – column 50 line 14, wherein a gateway device is utilized to control and operate devices in a home network)

Wang does not specifically teach transmitting, by the server device the electronic device access information of the electronic device after the access device is verified to have access to the electronic device such that the operation information is transmitted



after the access device receives the locator of the electronic device from the server by the electronic device to the access device while bypassing the server device.

Yi teaches transmitting, by the server device the electronic device access information of the electronic device after the access device is verified to have access to the electronic device such that the operation information is transmitted after the access device receives the locator of the electronic device from the server by the electronic device to the access device while bypassing the server device (Figure 6, column 4 lines 11-61, column 5 lines 21-42, column 5 line 60 – column 6 line 14, wherein a home portal server contains an information management database and an authentication server unit that monitors the communication in a home network and sends a remote apparatus information about a home gateway, including an IP identifier, which allows the home gateway and remote apparatus to communicate directly with each other after the address is received, without going through the home portal server).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wang's method of accessing a network of devices through an access device and a server device with Yi's ability for a server to transmit to a remote apparatus utilized by a client information about a home gateway in a home networking system for direct communication between the remote apparatus and the home gateway. This provides the user with the ability to directly access a home device through a remote apparatus, by retrieving the address stored in a server and utilizing the address for direct device access through the home gateway. The motivation for

doing so would be to securely provide a remote user with the private IP address of devices in a home network (column 1 lines 22-40).

**As per claim 15, Wang** teaches “a device operation information setting step of storing the device operation information accepted at the device operation information reception step,” (column 49 lines 14-45) “wherein an operation is carried out based on the device operation information stored at the device operation information setting step, at the device drive step.” (column 47 lines 22-44, column 48 lines 26-42)

**As per claim 16, Wang** teaches “the operation information storage part includes an operation screen storage part which stores operation screen information to configure a screen for operating one of the electronic device and another electronic device;” (column 34 lines 42-50, column 45 line 57 – column 46 line 15)

“the operation information transmission part includes the operation screen information transmission part which transmits the operation screen information at the request of the access device, the operation screen information is transmitted after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device;” (column 45 line 57 - column 46 line 15, column 46 lines 36-43)

“the device operation information reception part includes a device operation screen information reception part which accepts device operation screen information; and the device drive part operates based on the device operation information that the device operation screen information reception part has accepted.” (column 40 line 65 – column 41 line 15, column 46 lines 16-35)

**As per claim 17, Wang** teaches "the operation information transmission step includes transmitting operation screen information that is information to configure a screen for operating one of the electronic device and another electronic device, at the request." (column 45 line 57 - column 46 line 15, column 46 lines 36-43)

**As per claim 18, Wang** teaches "the server device stores a set of identifiers corresponding to access devices that are permitted to access the electronic device;" (column 52 lines 7-46)

"and the operation information is transmitted after the server matches an access device identifier sent by the access device to one of the stored identifiers of the set of stored identifiers." (column 52 lines 7-46)

**As per claim 21, Wang** teaches "An information processing system" (see Abstract)

"comprising: an electronic device;" (column 45 line 57 - column 46 line 15, column 46 lines 36-43, gateway device)

"an access device capable of accessing the electronic device via a connection to a communication network, the access device operable to request electronic device access information of the electronic device from a server device identified by using a server identifier of the server device, the access device including a server device identifier storage part operable to store the server identifier of the server device," (Figure 22 reference 1052, column 45 lines 27-57, column 46 lines 16-35, column 47

lines 65 - column 48 line 14, wherein a remote user utilizing a remote access device is identified and accesses the home network)

"wherein the electronic device includes: an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest;" (column 9 lines 40-67, column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 60, column 20 line 23 – column 21 line 28, column 22 lines 21-51, wherein devices contain an IP address that can be updated after a collision detection or a reset of the device, automatically updating the address stored in a server directory for the device)

"an operation information storage part operable to store operation information including information to configure operation of the electronic device or another electronic device;" (column 34 lines 42-50, column 45 line 57 – column 46 line 15, wherein a gateway device connected to a manufacturer server and a remote user interface device can generate a GUI to control and operate electronic devices in a home network)

"and an operation information transmission part operable to transmit the operation information at a request of the access device;" (column 45 line 57 - column 46 line 15, column 46 lines 36-43, wherein the GUI generated by a gateway device is sent to an accessing remote device to be displayed to a remote user)

"wherein the electronic device access information of the electronic device includes a dynamically changing global Internet protocol (IP) address." (column 17 line

62 – column 18 line 38, column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 67, column 21 line 57 – column 22 line 52, column 40 line 2-19, column 42 lines 17-64, wherein the dynamic IP address for devices can be utilized and resolved by the home portal in a server to handle device addressing and port forwarding of the dynamic IP address)

Wang does not specifically teach wherein the electronic device access information of the electronic device is transmitted by the server device responsive to the access device being permitted to access the electronic device such that the operation information is transmitted by the operation information transmission part after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device by the electronic device to the access device while bypassing the server device.

Yi teaches the electronic device access information of the electronic device is transmitted by the server device responsive to the access device being permitted to access the electronic device such that the operation information is transmitted by the operation information transmission part after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device by the electronic device to the access device while bypassing the server device (Figure 6, column 4 lines 11-61, column 5 lines 21-42, column 5 line 60 – column 6 line 14, wherein a home portal server contains an information management database and an authentication server unit that monitors the communication in a home network and sends a remote apparatus information about a home gateway, including an IP identifier,

which allows the home gateway and remote apparatus to communicate directly with each other after the address is received, without going through the home portal server).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wang's method of accessing a network of devices through an access device and a server device with Yi's ability for a server to transmit to a remote apparatus utilized by a client information about a home gateway in a home networking system for direct communication between the remote apparatus and the home gateway. This provides the user with the ability to directly access a home device through a remote apparatus, by retrieving the address stored in a server and utilizing the address for direct device access through the home gateway. The motivation for doing so would be to securely provide a remote user with the private IP address of devices in a home network (column 1 lines 22-40).

**As per claim 22, Wang** teaches "the electronic device access information of the electronic device further includes a port number" (column 17 line 62 – column 18 line 38, column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 67, column 21 line 57 – column 22 line 52, column 26 lines 33-67, column 40 line 2-19, column 42 lines 17-64)

**As per claim 23, Wang** teaches "the electronic device access information of the electronic device further includes a port number" (column 17 line 62 – column 18 line 38, column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 67, column 21 line 57 – column 22 line 52, column 26 lines 33-67, column 40 line 2-19, column 42 lines 17-64)

**As per claim 24, Wang** teaches "the electronic device access information of the electronic device further includes a port number" (column 17 line 62 – column 18 line

38, column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 67, column 21 line 57 – column 22 line 52,  
column 26 lines 33-67, column 40 line 2-19, column 42 lines 17-64)

**As per claim 25, Wang** teaches the operation information storage part includes an operation screen information storage part which stores operation screen information to configure a screen for operating one of the electronic device and another electronic device; (column 47 lines 13-44, column 48 lines 43-56)

the operation information transmission part transmits the operation screen information to the access device after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device; (column 47 lines 13-44, column 48 lines 43-56)

the device operation information reception part includes a device operation screen information reception part which accepts device operation screen information transmitted from the access device (column 49 lines 46—column 50 line 14)

and the device drive part operates based on the device operation information that the device operation screen information reception part has accepted (column 49 lines 46—column 50 line 14)

**As per claim 26, Wang and Yi** are disclosed as per claim 14 above. Yi additionally teaches “the operation information transmission step includes transmitting operation screen information that is information to configure a screen for operating one of the electronic device and another electronic device to the access device while

bypassing the server device.” (column 4 lines 11-61, column 5 lines 21-42, column 5 line 60 – column 6 line 14)

**As per claim 27, Wang** teaches “the operation information storage part includes an operation screen information storage part which stores operation screen information to configure a screen for operating one of the electronic device and another electronic device;” (column 47 lines 13-44, column 48 lines 43-56

the operation information transmission part transmits the operation screen information to the access after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device and a request has been received from the access device; (column 47 lines 13-44, column 48 lines 43-56)

and the electronic device further includes a device operation information reception part including a device operation screen information reception part which accepts device operation screen information transmitted from the access device to the server device (column 49 lines 46—column 50 line 14).

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments, see page 9, filed 7/24/2009, with respect to the rejection under 35 USC 103(a) have been fully considered but are moot in view of new grounds of rejection.

- a. Examiner is entitled to give claim limitations their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification. See MPEP 2111 [R-I]

Interpretation of Claims-Broadest Reasonable Interpretation



During patent examination, the pending claims must be 'given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.' Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 162 USPQ 541,550-51 (CCPA 1969).

b. Applicant's argument is stated as Wang does not disclose an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest.

In regards to the argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees. Wang, as summarized in column 3 lines 20-49 discloses a method for providing a user interface to a remote access device to communicate with a home network containing various devices. The devices part of the home network are disclosed to contain IP addresses, the IP addresses of the devices being dynamic, wherein an abstraction layer employed by a server accomplishes address resolution. As specifically disclosed in column 19 lines 1-5 , column 19 lines 41-50, and column 20 line 55 - column 21 line 28, the address can be updated and stored in the server directory in the case of a collision or a reset, which is interpreted by the Examiner to be an event that provides the latest update to the address stored in a server. Wang teaches the process of device discovery, in that devices contain

address information that is stored in a server for use, as disclosed in column 22 lines 22-51. Therefore, as disclosed above, Wang teaches an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest.

c. As to the argument that Wang does not disclose an electronic device access information transmission part for transmitting electronic device access information to the access device so that the device can communicate with the electronic device while bypassing the server device, the prior art of Yi is incorporated in the prior art of Wang to disclose the limitations of independent claims 1 and 3. Yi discloses in Figure 6 and column 4 lines 11-61 that a home portal server contains an information management database and an authentication server unit that monitors the communication in a home network and sends a remote apparatus information about a home gateway, including an IP identifier, to a user. Figure 6 of Yi clearly shows that the home gateway and remote apparatus are able to communicate directly with each other after the address is received, without going through the home portal server. As interpreted by the Examiner, the home gateway of Yi utilized by the user, is able to directly communicate with the remote apparatus after the IP address information is retrieved from the home portal server, as specified in the limitation. The prior art of Yi which discloses transmitting remote apparatus address information to a

home gateway utilized by a user for remote access, by a home portal server, is incorporated in the prior art of Wang that teaches a method for users to access remote devices through a server, represented in a home portal, the remote devices connected through a home network, to give the user the ability to directly access remote devices through the home portal, teaching the limitations of independent claims 1 and 3.

d. Applicant's argument is stated as Wang does not teach a dynamically changing global IP address of the electronic device corresponding to the access device identifier

In response to the argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees. Wang is directed to a method for users to access remote devices through a server, represented in a home portal, the remote devices connected through a home network. As disclosed by Wang in column 18 line 40 – column 19 line 67, device addressing and naming can be accomplished by utilizing non-fixed, dynamic IP addresses wherein an abstraction layer is used for communication. Wang more specifically teaches that each device contains a DNS address composed of an IP address under the control of the manufacturer, and can be updateable if an update is detected (column 19 lines 1-5). As disclosed above, and specifically in column 22 line 54 – column 23 line 11, column 35 line 4 – column 36 line 12, and column 36 line 52 – column 37 line 13 of Wang, a page derived from information in a home portal discloses various devices identified by names in a directory, to

be accessed and searched by a user, the identifier selectable by user on a homepage.

The technology utilized by Wang provides for assigning an IP address to a device, as disclosed more specifically in column 19 lines 15-50, and the home portal embodied in a server stores the dynamic IP address of the device for identification and access. Further examples of the use of dynamic IP addresses for remote devices are disclosed in column 21 line 58 – column 22 line 51 and column 26 lines 33-67, wherein when a device is discovered to be part of a network, a dynamic IP address is assigned to the device by an IP address configuration agent. It is also disclosed that after a reset, the address of a device is obtained, even if the IP address has been changed. Wang specifically teaches supporting the BOOTP/UDP protocol for port resolution and dynamic addressing, to manage device communication (column 19 lines 24-31). As further disclosed in column 19 lines 41-60 of Wang, devices are assigned IP addresses dynamically, also in case of a collision with other devices to provide a unique address that can be utilized by a client. As interpreted by the Examiner, the dynamically changing global IP address of an electronic device is its dynamic IP address assigned by an IP address configuration agent and stored by the server, which is then utilized for access. By utilizing the dynamic IP address of a device, the home portal provides access to the device to a remote user. Therefore, Wang teaches the electronic device address information including a dynamically changing global IP address associated with the electronic device.

e. In response to applicant's argument that Wang teaches away from the claims, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. The prior art combination of Wang in view of Yi specifically teaches that electronic device access information transmission part for searching the access information management part by using the access device identifier as a key to find electronic device access information and transmitting the electronic device access information, which has the information for accessing the electronic device corresponding to the access device identifier contained in the transmission command that the transmission command reception part has received, to the access device so that the access device can communicate with the electronic device while bypassing the server device, in that Yi provides Wang with the ability to transmit address information for remote devices and the ability to directly communicate between remote devices and a home gateway access device.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANGELINO N. GORTAYO whose telephone number is (571)272-7204. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim T. Vo can be reached on (571)272-3642. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Dangelino N Gortayo/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2168

Dangelino N. Gortayo  
Examiner

/Tim T. Vo/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
Unit 2168

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SPE